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BEFORE THE BOARD OF PATENT APPEALS AND INTERFERENCES

Application Number: 09/817,808
Filing Date: March 26, 2001
Appellant(s): MCCARTNEY ET AL.

Jeffrey Valley
For Appellant

EXAMINER'S ANSWER

This is in response to the Reply brief filed 8/25/08 appealing from the Office action mailed 1/30/07.

(1) Real Party in Interest

A statement identifying by name the real party in interest is contained in the brief.

(2) Related Appeals and Interferences

The examiner is not aware of any related appeals, interferences, or judicial proceedings which will directly affect or be directly affected by or have a bearing on the Board's decision in the pending appeal.

(3) Status of Claims

The statement of the status of claims contained in the brief is correct.

(4) Status of Amendments After Final

The appellant's statement of the status of amendments after final rejection contained in the brief is correct.

(5) Summary of Claimed Subject Matter

The summary of claimed subject matter contained in the brief is correct.

(6) Grounds of Rejection to be Reviewed on Appeal

The appellant's statement of the grounds of rejection to be reviewed on Appeal Brief is **not correct** for a Patent No. 6,345,257 to Milsted et al.. The changes are as follows:

Group A: Claims 1-19, 21-27, 39-47, 56-62 and 69-71 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being obvious over U.S. Patent Application No. 2001/0031066 to Meyer et al. ("Meyer") in view of U.S. Patent No. 6,549,922 to Srivastava et al. ("Srivastava").

Group B: Claims 29-34 and 36-38 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being obvious over U.S. Patent No. 6,553,379 to Jaeger et al. ("Jaeger") in view of U.S. Patent No. 6,704,748 to Suganuma ("Suganuma").

Group C: Claims 35, 51, and 55 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being obvious over Jaeger in view of Suganuma, and further in view of Srivastava.

Group D: Claims 72-76 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being obvious over U.S. Patent No. 6,345,256 to Milsted et al. ("Milsted").

(7) Claims Appendix

The copy of the appealed claims contained in the Appendix to the brief is correct.

(8) Evidence Relied Upon

2001/0031066	Meyer et al.	10-2001
6,549,922	Srivastava et al	4-2003
6,553,379	Jaeger et al.	4-2003
6,704,748	Suganuma	3-2004

6,345,256 Milsted et al. 2-2002

(9) Grounds of Rejection

The following ground(s) of rejection are applicable to the appealed claims:

These rejections are set forth in prior Office Action, Paper No. 09817808\20070116 and reproduced for convenience.

Claims **1–19, 21-27, 29-47, 51, 55-65, and 69-76** are pending. Claim **1, 8 - 10, 19, 27, 51, 55 - 56, 61, 69** have been amended. Claims **20, 28, 48 - 50, 52 - 54, 66 - 68** have been cancelled. **Independent claims are 1, 8, 9, 10, 19, 27, 29, 35, 36, 39, 47, 51, 56, 61, 63, 69, 72, 74.**

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

1. Claims **1 - 19, 21 - 27, 39 - 47, 56 - 65, 69 - 71** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over **Meyer et al.** (US Patent No. **20010031066**) in view of **Srivastava et al.** (US Patent No. **6,549,922**).

Regarding Claim 1, Meyer discloses a method of processing media content comprising:

a) receiving a physical ID that corresponds to a specific media upon which content resides that can be experienced by a user; (see Meyer paragraph 07, lines 4-8)

Meyer and Srivastava disclose mapping a physical ID to a logical ID.

b) attempting to map the physical ID to a logical ID; (see Meyer paragraph 018, lines 5-11; paragraph 019, lines 1-5) and (see Srivastava col. 8, lines 37-41; col. 8, lines 49-52: database mapping)

c) if no logical ID is found that corresponds to the physical, attempting to establish a logical ID for the physical ID by causing a Wizard user interface (UI) to be presented to a user via a client computer so that information pertaining to the user's specific media can be collected from the user. (see Meyer paragraph 07, lines 12-15; paragraph 031, lines 12-16; paragraph [0031], lines 1-20: user interface for media information request/response procedure with server, registration of an ID and associating metadata with ID) and

d) if a logical ID is found that corresponds to the physical ID, searching a database that contains metadata associated with the specific media by using the logical ID as a basis for a search query, wherein different instances of a specific media with the same content therein are associated with different physical IDs that are mappable to the same logical ID. (see Meyer paragraph 07, lines 12-15; paragraph 078, lines 1-6; paragraph 018, lines 5-11; paragraph 019, lines 1-5) and (see Srivastava col. 8, lines 37-41; col. 8, lines 49-52: database mapping)

Meyer discloses a physical identifier for a media entity. (see Meyer paragraph 07, lines 4-8) In addition, Meyer discloses a registration process wherein an identifier (i.e. logical identifier) is linked with a database record, which associates the identifier

with data. And, Srivastava discloses the capability to map identification information within a database management structure.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Meyer to enable the capability to perform database mapping of an identifier (i.e. identification information) as taught by Srivastava. One of ordinary skill in the art would be motivated to employ Srivastava in order to efficiently capture and transform media metadata in multiple and diverse proprietary formats. (see Srivastava col. 1, lines 42-46: *" … employed to capture metadata stored in diverse proprietary formats, as well to capture user-generated metadata and metadata from other sources, and to transform the captured metadata into logical annotations stored in a standard format … "*)

Regarding Claim 2, Meyer discloses the method of claim 1 further comprising returning the metadata to a client. (see Meyer paragraph 07, lines 12-15)

Regarding Claim 3, Meyer discloses the method of claim 1 further comprising formatting the metadata in a schema and returning the formatted metadata to a client. (see Meyer paragraph 019, lines 3-5)

Regarding Claim 4, Meyer discloses the method of claim 1 further comprising formatting the metadata in a XML schema and returning the formatted metadata to a client. (see Meyer paragraph 027, lines 11-19)

Regarding Claim 5, Meyer discloses the method of claim 1, wherein the specific media comprises a CD. (see Meyer paragraph 013, lines 8-12)

Regarding Claim 6, Meyer discloses the method of claim 1, wherein the specific media comprises a DVD. (see Meyer paragraph 013, lines 8-12)

Regarding Claim 7, Meyer discloses one or more computer-readable media having computer-readable instructions thereon which, when executed by a computer, cause the computer to implement the method of claim 1. (see Meyer paragraph 07, lines 12-15)

Regarding Claim 8, Meyer discloses a server comprising:

a) one or more processors; (see Meyer paragraph 0105, lines 1-5)

b) one or more storage devices; (see Meyer paragraph 0108, lines 1-5) and

c) software code resident on the one or more storage devices which, when executed by the one or more processors, cause the processors to:

d) receive a physical ID that corresponds to a specific media upon which content resides that can be experienced by a user; (see Meyer paragraph 07, lines 4-8)

g) if no logical ID is found that corresponds to the physical, search a database that contains metadata associated with the specific media by using the logical ID as a basis for a search query; (see Meyer paragraph 07, lines 12-15)

h) format the metadata in a XML schema; (see Meyer paragraph 027, lines 11-19) and

Meyer and Srivastava disclose mapping a physical ID to a logical ID.

e) attempting to map the physical ID to a logical ID; (see Meyer paragraph 018, lines 5-11; paragraph 019, lines 1-5) and (see Srivastava col. 8, lines 37-41; col. 8, lines 49-52: database mapping)

f) if no logical ID is found that corresponds to the physical, attempting to establish a logical ID for the physical ID by causing a Wizard user interface (UI) to be presented to a user via a client computer so that information pertaining to the user's specific media can be collected from the user. (see Meyer paragraph 07, lines 12-15; paragraph 031, lines 12-16; paragraph [0031], lines 1-20: user interface for media information request/response procedure with server, registration of an ID and associating metadata with ID)

i) return the formatted metadata to a client, wherein different instances of a specific media with the same content therein are associated with different physical IDs that are mappable to the same logical ID. (see Meyer paragraph 07, lines 12-15; paragraph 078, lines 1-6; paragraph 018, lines 5-11; paragraph 019, lines 1-5) and (see Srivastava col. 8, lines 37-41; col. 8, lines 49-52: database mapping)

Meyer discloses a physical identifier for a media entity. (see Meyer paragraph 07, lines 4-8) In addition, Meyer discloses a registration process wherein an identifier

(i.e. logical identifier) is linked with a database record, which associates the identifier with data. And, Srivastava discloses the capability to map identification information within a database management structure.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Meyer to enable the capability to perform database mapping of an identifier (i.e. identification information) as taught by Srivastava. One of ordinary skill in the art would be motivated to employ Srivastava in order to efficiently capture and transform media metadata in multiple and diverse proprietary formats. (see Srivastava col. 1, lines 42-46)

Regarding Claim 9, Meyer discloses one or more computer-readable media having computer-readable instructions thereon which, when executed by a computer, cause the computer to:

a) receive a physical ID that corresponds to a specific media upon which content resides that can be experienced by a user; (see Meyer paragraph 07, lines 4-8)

c) if no logical ID is found that corresponds to the physical, search a database that contains metadata associated with the specific media by using the logical ID as a basis for a search query; (see Meyer paragraph 07, lines 12-15)

e) format the metadata in a XML schema; (see Meyer paragraph 027, lines 11-19) and

Meyer and Srivastava disclose mapping a physical ID to a logical ID.

b) attempting to map the physical ID to a logical ID; (see Meyer paragraph 018, lines 5-11; paragraph 019, lines 1-5) and (see Srivastava col. 8, lines 37-41; col. 8, lines 49-52: database mapping)

c) if no logical ID is found that corresponds to the physical, attempting to establish a logical ID for the physical ID by causing a Wizard user interface (UI) to be presented to a user via a client computer so that information pertaining to the user's specific media can be collected from the user. (see Meyer paragraph 07, lines 12-15; paragraph 031, lines 12-16; paragraph [0031], lines 1-20: user interface for media information request/response procedure with server, registration of an ID and associating metadata with ID)

f) return the formatted metadata to a client, wherein different instances of a specific media with the same content therein are associated with different physical IDs that are mappable to the same logical ID. (see Meyer paragraph 07, lines 12-15; paragraph 078, lines 1-6; paragraph 018, lines 5-11; paragraph 019, lines 1-5) and (see Srivastava col. 8, lines 37-41; col. 8, lines 49-52: database mapping)

Meyer discloses a physical identifier for a media entity. (see Meyer paragraph 07, lines 4-8) In addition, Meyer discloses a registration process wherein an identifier (i.e. logical identifier) is linked with a database record, which associates the identifier with data. And, Srivastava discloses the capability to map identification information within a database management structure.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Meyer to enable the capability to perform database mapping of an identifier (i.e. identification information) as taught by Srivastava. One of ordinary skill in the art would be motivated to employ Srivastava in order to efficiently capture and transform media metadata in multiple and diverse proprietary formats. (see Srivastava col. 1, lines 42-46)

Regarding Claim 10, Meyer discloses a method of processing media content comprising:

a) attempting to map a physical ID to a logical ID, the physical ID corresponding to a specific media associated with content that can be experienced by a user; (see Meyer paragraph 07, lines 4-8)

b) if no logical ID is found that corresponds to the physical, attempting to establish a logical ID for the physical ID by causing a Wizard user interface (UI) to be presented to a user via a client computer so that information pertaining to the user's specific media can be collected from the user, (see Meyer paragraph 07, lines 12-15; paragraph 031, lines 12-16; paragraph [0031], lines 1-20: user interface for media information request/response procedure with server, registration of an ID and associating metadata with ID)

c) if no logical ID is found that corresponds to the physical ID, using the logical ID to query one or more databases that contain metadata associated with the specific media; (see Meyer paragraph 07, lines 12-15) and

Meyer and Srivastava disclose mapping a physical ID to a logical ID.

d) returning metadata associated with the specific media to a client, wherein different instances of a specific media with the same content therein are associated with different physical IDs that are mappable to the same logical ID. (see Meyer paragraph 07, lines 12-15; paragraph 078, lines 1-6; paragraph 018, lines 5-11; paragraph 019, lines 1-5) and (see Srivastava col. 8, lines 37-41; col. 8, lines 49-52: database mapping)

Meyer discloses a physical identifier for a media entity. (see Meyer paragraph 07, lines 4-8) In addition, Meyer discloses a registration process wherein an identifier (i.e. logical identifier) is linked with a database record, which associates the identifier with data. And, Srivastava discloses the capability to map identification information within a database management structure.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Meyer to enable the capability to perform database mapping of identifier (i.e. identification information) as taught by Srivastava. One of ordinary skill in the art would be motivated to employ Srivastava in order to efficiently capture and transform media metadata in multiple and diverse proprietary formats. (see Srivastava col. 1, lines 42-46)

Regarding Claim 11, Meyer discloses the method of claim 10, wherein said returning comprises returning the metadata via the Internet. (see Meyer paragraph 07, lines 12-15; paragraph 017, lines 2-4)

Regarding Claim 12, Meyer discloses the method of claim 10, wherein said returning comprises formatting the metadata in a schema and returning the formatted metadata to the client. (see Meyer paragraph 019, lines 3-5)

Regarding Claim 13, Meyer discloses the method of claim 10, wherein said returning comprises formatting the metadata in a XML schema and returning the formatted metadata to the client. (see Meyer paragraph 027, lines 11-19)

Regarding Claim 14, Meyer discloses the method of claim 10, wherein the specific media comprises a CD. (see Meyer paragraph 013, lines 8-12)

Regarding Claim 15, Meyer discloses the method of claim 10, wherein the specific media comprises a DVD. (see Meyer paragraph 013, lines 8-12)

Regarding Claim 16, Meyer discloses the method of claim 10, wherein the specific media comprises a file. (see Meyer paragraph 028, lines 2-5)

Regarding Claim 17, Meyer discloses one or more computer-readable media having computer-readable instructions thereon which, when executed by a computer, cause the computer to implement the method of claim 10. (see Meyer paragraph 07, lines 12-15)

Regarding Claim 18, Meyer discloses a server computer programmed with instructions which, when executed by the server computer, cause it to implement the method of claim 10. (see Meyer paragraph 07, lines 12-15)

Regarding Claim 19, Meyer discloses a method of processing media content comprising:

a) receiving a physical ID that corresponds to a specific media associated with content that can be experienced by a user; (see Meyer paragraph 07, lines 4-8)

c) if a logical ID is found that corresponds to the physical ID, searching a database that contains metadata associated with the specific media by using the logical ID as a basis for a search query; (see Meyer paragraph 07, lines 12-15)

Meyer and Srivastava disclose mapping a physical ID to a logical ID.

b) attempting to map the physical ID to a logical ID; (see Meyer paragraph 018, lines 5-11; paragraph 019, lines 1-5) and (see Srivastava col. 8, lines 37-41; col. 8, lines 49-52: database mapping)

d) if no logical ID is found that corresponds to the physical ID, attempting to establish a logical ID for the physical ID by causing a user interface (UI) to be presented to a user via a client computer so that information pertaining to the user's specific media can be collected from the user, wherein different instances of a specific media with the same content therein are associated with different physical IDs that are mappable to the same logical ID. (see Meyer paragraph 07, lines 12-15; paragraph 078, lines 1-6; paragraph 018, lines 5-11; paragraph 019, lines 1-5; paragraph [0031], lines 1-20: user interface for media information request/response procedure with server, registration of an ID and associating metadata with ID) and (see Srivastava col. 8, lines 37-41; col. 8, lines 49-52: database mapping)

Meyer discloses a physical identifier for a media entity. (see Meyer paragraph 07, lines 4-8) In addition, Meyer discloses a registration process wherein an identifier (i.e. logical identifier) is linked with a database record, which associates the identifier with data. And, Srivastava discloses the capability to map identification information within a database management structure.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Meyer to enable the capability to perform database mapping of identifier (i.e. identification information) as taught by Srivastava. One of ordinary skill in the art would be motivated to employ Srivastava in order to efficiently

capture and transform media metadata in multiple and diverse proprietary formats. (see Srivastava col. 1, lines 42-46)

Regarding Claim 21, Meyer discloses the method of claim 19, wherein said attempting comprises attempting to identify the specific media to ascertain whether a logical ID already exists for the specific media. (see Meyer paragraph 07, lines 12-15)

Regarding Claim 22, Meyer discloses the method of claim 1.9 further comprising if said attempting is unsuccessful, enabling the user to establish a physical ID-to-logical ID mapping for their physical ID. (see Meyer paragraph 018, lines 5-9)

Regarding Claim 23, Meyer discloses the method of claim 19, wherein said specific media comprises a CD. (see Meyer paragraph 013, lines 8-12)

Regarding Claim 24, Meyer discloses the method of claim 19, wherein said specific media comprises a DVD. (see Meyer paragraph 013, lines 8-12)

Regarding Claim 25, Meyer discloses the method of claim 19, wherein said specific media comprises a file. (see Meyer paragraph 028, lines 2-5)

Regarding Claim 26, Meyer discloses one or more computer-readable media having computer-readable instructions thereon which, when executed by a computer, cause

the computer to implement the method of claim 19. (see Meyer paragraph 07, lines 12-15)

Regarding Claim 27, Meyer discloses a server computer comprising:

a) one or more processors; (see Meyer paragraph 0105, lines 1-5)

b) one or more storage devices; (see Meyer paragraph 0108, lines 1-5) and

c) software code resident on the one or more storage devices which, when executed by the one or more processors, cause the processors to:

i) receive a physical ID that corresponds to a specific media upon which content resides that can be experienced by a user; (see Meyer paragraph 07, lines 4-8)

iii) if a logical ID is found that corresponds to the physical ID, search a database that contains metadata associated with the specific media by using the logical ID as a basis for a search query; (see Meyer paragraph 07, lines 12-15) and

Meyer and Srivastava discloses mapping a physical ID to a logical ID.

ii) attempt to map the physical ID to a logical ID; (see Meyer paragraph 018, lines 5-11; paragraph 019, lines 1-5) and (see Srivastava col. 8, lines 37-41; col. 8, lines 49-52: database mapping)

iv) if no logical ID is found that corresponds to the physical ID by causing a Wizard user interface (UI) to be presented to a user via a client computer sa that information pertaining to the user's specific media can be collected from

the user, attempt to establish a logical ID for the physical ID, wherein different instances of a specific media with the same content therein are associated with different physical IDs that are mappable to the same logical ID. (see Meyer paragraph 07, lines 12-15; paragraph 078, lines 1-6; paragraph 018, lines 5-11; paragraph 019, lines 1-5; paragraph [0031], lines 1-20: user interface for media information request/response procedure with server, registration of an ID and associating metadata with ID) and (see Srivastava col. 8, lines 37-41; col. 8, lines 49-52: database mapping)

Meyer discloses a physical identifier for a media entity. (see Meyer paragraph 07, lines 4-8) In addition, Meyer discloses a registration process wherein an identifier (i.e. logical identifier) is linked with a database record, which associates the identifier with data. And, Srivastava discloses the capability to map identification information within a database management structure.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Meyer to enable the capability to perform database mapping of identifier (i.e. identification information) as taught by Srivastava. One of ordinary skill in the art would be motivated to employ Srivastava in order to efficiently capture and transform media metadata in multiple and diverse proprietary formats. (see Srivastava col. 1, lines 42-46)

Regarding Claim 39, Meyer discloses a method of processing media content comprising:

a) receiving a physical ID that corresponds to a specific media upon which content resides that can be experienced by a user; (see Meyer paragraph 07, lines 4-8)

b) attempting to map the physical ID to a logical ID, the logical ID serving as a basis for a search query of a database that contains metadata associated with the specific media; (see Meyer paragraph 018, lines 5-9; paragraph 07, lines 12-15)

Meyer and Srivastava disclose mapping a physical ID to a logical ID.

c) if no logical ID is found that corresponds to the physical ID, attempting to establish a logical ID for the physical ID by causing a Wizard user interface (UI) to be presented to a user via a client computer so that information pertaining to the user's specific media can be collected from the user, wherein different instances of a specific media with the same content therein are associated with different physical IDs that are mappable to the same logical ID. (see Meyer paragraph 031, lines 12-16; paragraph 07, lines 12-15; paragraph 078, lines 1-6; paragraph 018, lines 5-11; paragraph 019, lines 1-5) and (see Srivastava col. 8, lines 37-41; col. 8, lines 49-52: database mapping)

Meyer discloses a physical identifier for a media entity. (see Meyer paragraph 07, lines 4-8) In addition, Meyer discloses a registration process wherein an identifier (i.e. logical identifier) is linked with a database record, which associates the identifier

with data. And, Srivastava discloses the capability to map identification information within a database management structure.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Meyer to enable the capability to perform database mapping of identifier (i.e. identification information) as taught by Srivastava. One of ordinary skill in the art would be motivated to employ Srivastava in order to efficiently capture and transform media metadata in multiple and diverse proprietary formats. (see Srivastava col. 1, lines 42-46)

Regarding Claim 40, Meyer discloses the method of claim 3.9 further comprising receiving information from the user, via the Wizard UI, the information pertaining to the user's specific media. (see Meyer paragraph 031, lines 12-16)

Regarding Claim 41, Meyer discloses the method of claim 39, wherein the specific media comprises a CD, and the information collected by the Wizard UI: comprises an artist's name. (see Meyer paragraph 018, lines 3-5)

Regarding Claim 42, Meyer discloses the method of claim 39, wherein the specific media comprises a CD, and the information collected by the Wizard UI comprises a CD title. (see Meyer paragraph 018, lines 3-5)

Regarding Claim 43, Meyer discloses the method of claim 39, wherein the specific media comprises a DVD. (see Meyer paragraph 013, lines 8-12)

Regarding Claim 44, Meyer discloses the method of claim 39 further comprising searching for specific media based on the information collected by the Wizard UI. (see Meyer paragraph 07, lines 12-15; paragraph 031, lines 12-16)

Regarding Claim 45, Meyer discloses the method of claim 44 further comprising forming an association between the received physical ID and a logical ID if said searching finds media that coincides with the user's information. (see Meyer paragraph 018, lines 5-9)

Regarding Claim 46, Meyer discloses the method of claim 44 further comprising if said searching is unsuccessful, prompting the user to enter media-specific information so that an association can be established between the media and a logical ID. (see Meyer paragraph 07, lines 15-18; paragraph 031,lines 12-16)

Regarding Claim 47, Meyer discloses one or more computer-readable media having computer-readable instructions thereon which, when executed by a computer, cause the computer to:

a) receive a physical ID that corresponds to a specific media upon which content resides that can be experienced by a user; (see Meyer paragraph 07, lines 4-8)

b) attempt to map the physical ID to a logical ID, the logical ID serving as a basis for a search query of a database that contains metadata associated with the specific media; (see Meyer paragraph 018, lines 5-9; paragraph 07, lines 12-15)

Meyer and Srivastava disclose mapping a physical ID to a logical ID.

c) if no logical ID is found that corresponds to the physical ID, attempt to establish a logical ID for the physical TD by causing a Wizard user interface (UI) to be presented to a user via a client computer so that information pertaining to the user's specific media can be collected from the user, wherein different instances of a specific media with the same content therein are associated with different physical IDs that are mappable to the same logical ID. (see Meyer paragraph 018, lines 5-11; paragraph 031, lines 12-16; paragraph 07, lines 12-15; paragraph 078, lines 1-6; paragraph 019, lines 1-5) and (see Srivastava col. 8, lines 37-41; col. 8, lines 49-52: database mapping)

Meyer discloses a physical identifier for a media entity. (see Meyer paragraph 07, lines 4-8) In addition, Meyer discloses a registration process wherein an identifier (i.e. logical identifier) is linked with a database record, which associates the identifier with data. And, Srivastava discloses the capability to map identification information within a database management structure.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Meyer to enable the capability to perform database

mapping of identifier (i.e. identification information) as taught by Srivastava. One of ordinary skill in the art would be motivated to employ Srivastava in order to efficiently capture and transform media metadata in multiple and diverse proprietary formats. (see Srivastava col. 1, lines 42-46)

Regarding Claim 56, Meyer discloses a method of processing media content comprising:

a) receiving a physical ID that corresponds to a specific CD upon which content resides that can be experienced by a user; (see Meyer paragraph 07, lines 4-8)

d) if no logical ID is found that corresponds to the physical, searching a database that contains metadata associated with the CD by using the logical ID as a basis for a search query; (see Meyer paragraph 07, lines 12-15)

e) formatting the metadata in a XML schema; (see Meyer paragraph 027, lines 11-19) and

Meyer and Srivastava disclose mapping a physical ID to a logical ID.

b) attempting to map the physical ID to a logical ID; (see Meyer paragraph 018, lines 5-11; paragraph 019, lines 1-5) and (see Srivastava col. 8, lines 37-41; col. 8, lines 49-52: database mapping)

c) if no logical ID is found that corresponds to the physical, attempting to establish a logical ID for the physical ID by causing a Wizard user interface (UI) to be presented to a user via a client computer so that information pertaining to the

user's specific media can be collected from the user. (see Meyer paragraph 07, lines 12-15; paragraph 031, lines 12-16; paragraph [0031], lines 1-20: user interface for media information request/response procedure with server, registration of an ID and associating metadata with ID) and (see Srivastava col. 8, lines 37-41; col. 8, lines 49-52: database mapping)

f) returning the formatted metadata to a client, wherein different instances of a specific media with the same content therein are associated with different physical IDs that are mappable to the same logical ID. (see Meyer paragraph 027, lines 11-19; paragraph 07, lines 12-15; paragraph 078, lines 1-6; paragraph 018, lines 5-11; paragraph 019, lines 1-5) and (see Srivastava col. 8, lines 37-41; col. 8, lines 49-52: database mapping)

Meyer discloses a physical identifier for a media entity. (see Meyer paragraph 07, lines 4-8) In addition, Meyer discloses a registration process wherein an identifier (i.e. logical identifier) is linked with a database record, which associates the identifier with data. And, Srivastava discloses the capability to map identification information within a database management structure.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Meyer to enable the capability to perform database mapping of identifier (i.e. identification information) as taught by Srivastava. One of ordinary skill in the art would be motivated to employ Srivastava in order to efficiently

capture and transform media metadata in multiple and diverse proprietary formats. (see Srivastava col. 1, lines 42-46)

Regarding Claim 57, Meyer discloses the method of claim 56, wherein the, XML schema comprises tags associated with one or more of: a CD name, author, release date, genre, style, rating and label. (see Meyer paragraph 015, lines 16-18)

Regarding Claim 58, Meyer discloses the method of claim 56, wherein the XML schema comprises at least one tag associated with a URL associated with data pertaining to the CD. (see Meyer paragraph 014, lines 11-16)

Regarding Claim 59, Meyer discloses the method of claim 56, wherein the XML schema comprises at least one tag associated with a URL associated with data pertaining to cover art for the CD. (see Meyer paragraph 015, lines 16-18)

Regarding Claim 60, Meyer discloses the method of claim 56, wherein the XML schema comprises at least one tag associated with a URL associated with data pertaining to a purchasing experience. (see Meyer paragraph 034, lines 10-14)

Regarding Claim 61, Meyer discloses a method of processing media content comprising:

a) receiving a physical ID that corresponds to a specific DVD upon which content resides that can be experienced by a user; (see Meyer paragraph 07, lines 4-8; paragraph 013, lines 8-12)

d) if no logical ID is found that corresponds to the physical, searching a database that contains metadata associated with the DVD by using the logical ID as a basis for a search query; (see Meyer paragraph 027, lines 11-19)

e) formatting the metadata in a XML schema; (see Meyer paragraph 027, lines 11-19) and

Meyer and Srivastava disclose mapping a physical ID to a logical ID.

b) attempting to map the physical ID to a logical ID; (see Meyer paragraph 018, lines 5-11; paragraph 019, lines 1-5) and (see Srivastava col. 8, lines 37-41; col. 8, lines 49-52: database mapping)

c) if no logical ID is found that corresponds to the physical, attempting to establish a logical ID for the physical ID by causing a Wizard user interface (UI) to be presented to a user via a client computer so that information pertaining to the user's specific media can be collected from the user. (see Meyer paragraph 07, lines 12-15; paragraph 031, lines 12-16; paragraph [0031], lines 1-20: user interface for media information request/response procedure with server, registration of an ID and associating metadata with ID) and (see Srivastava col. 8, lines 37-41; col. 8, lines 49-52: database mapping)

f) returning the formatted metadata to a client, wherein different instances of a specific media with the same content therein are associated with different physical IDs that are mappable to the same logical ID. (see Meyer paragraph 027, lines 11-19; paragraph 07, lines 12-15; paragraph 078, lines 1-6; paragraph 018, lines 5-11; paragraph 019, lines 1-5) and (see Srivastava col. 8, lines 37-41; col. 8, lines 49-52: database mapping)

Meyer discloses a physical identifier for a media entity. (see Meyer paragraph 07, lines 4-8) In addition, Meyer discloses a registration process wherein an identifier (i.e. logical identifier) is linked with a database record, which associates the identifier with data. And, Srivastava discloses the capability to map identification information within a database management structure.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Meyer to enable the capability to perform database mapping of identifier (i.e. identification information) as taught by Srivastava. One of ordinary skill in the art would be motivated to employ Srivastava in order to efficiently capture and transform media metadata in multiple and diverse proprietary formats. (see Srivastava col. 1, lines 42-46)

Regarding Claim 62, Meyer discloses the method of claim 61, wherein the XML schema comprises tags associated with one or more of: a title, studio, lead performer, director, rating, and genre. (see Meyer paragraph 028, lines 12-16)

Regarding Claim 63, Meyer discloses an XML schema comprising:

a) a name tag associated with a CD name; an author tag associated with a CD author; (see Meyer paragraph 015, lines 16-18)

b) a track tag associated with a CD track; (see Meyer paragraph 012, lines 1-5)

c) at least one URL tag referencing a link to additional information pertaining to the CD; (see Meyer paragraph 014, lines 11-16) and

d) the schema being configured for use in sending metadata associated with a CD to client computer for display for a user. (see Meyer paragraph 027, lines 11-19)

Regarding Claim 64, Meyer discloses the XML schema of claim 63, wherein said link comprises a purchasing link to enable a user to make purchases associated with the CD via a network. (see Meyer paragraph 034, lines 10-14)

Regarding Claim 65, Meyer discloses the XML schema of claim 63, wherein said link comprises a cover art link to enable a user to obtain cover art associated with the CD via a network. (see Meyer paragraph 015, lines 16-18)

Regarding Claim 69, Meyer discloses a method of processing media content comprising:

a) generating a physical ID that corresponds to a specific media upon which content resides that can be experienced by a user on a client computer, wherein different

instances of the specific media with the same content thereon are associated with different physical IDs that are mappable to a same logical ID; (see Meyer paragraph 07, lines 4-8)

b) sending the physical ID to a server configured to return metadata associated with the specific media; (see Meyer paragraph 07, lines 12-15)

f) receiving, from the server, XML-formatted metadata; (see Meyer paragraph 027, lines 11-19)

g) parsing, with the client computer, the XML-formatted metadata; (see Meyer paragraph 027, lines 11-19) and

h) displaying the metadata for the user on the client computer. (see Meyer paragraph 0113, lines 1-3)

c) attempting to map the physical ID to a logical ID; (see Meyer paragraph 018, lines 5-11; paragraph 019, lines 1-5) and (see Srivastava col. 8, lines 37-41; col. 8, lines 49-52: database mapping)

d) if no logical ID is found that corresponds to the physical, attempting to establish a logical ID for the physical ID by causing a Wizard user interface (UI) to be presented to a user via a client computer so that information pertaining to the user's specific media can be collected from the user. (see Meyer paragraph 07, lines 12-15; paragraph 031, lines 12-16; paragraph [0031], lines 1-20: user interface for media information request/response procedure with server, registration of an ID and associating metadata with ID)

e) if a logical ID is found that corresponds to the physical ID, searching a database that contains metadata associated with the specific media by using the logical ID as a basis for a search query; (see Meyer paragraph 07, lines 12-15; paragraph 078, lines 1-6; paragraph 018, lines 5-11; paragraph 019, lines 1-5) and (see Srivastava col. 8, lines 37-41; col. 8, lines 49-52: database mapping)

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Meyer to enable the capability to perform database mapping of an identifier (i.e. identification information) as taught by Srivastava. One of ordinary skill in the art would be motivated to employ Srivastava in order to efficiently capture and transform media metadata in multiple and diverse proprietary formats. (see Srivastava col. 1, lines 42-46)

Regarding Claim 70, Meyer discloses The method of claim 69, wherein the specific media comprises a CD. (see Meyer paragraph 013, lines 8-12)

Regarding Claim 71, Meyer discloses The method of claim 69, wherein the specific media comprises a DVD. (see Meyer paragraph 013, lines 8-12)

2. Claims 29 - 34, 36, 37, 38 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over **Jaeger et al.** (US Patent No. **6,553,379**) in view of **Suganuma** (US Patent No. **6,704,748**).

Regarding Claim 29, Jaeger and Suganuma disclose a method of processing media content comprising:

a) receiving a physical ID that corresponds to a specific media upon which content resides that can be experienced by a user; attempting to map the physical ID to a logical ID by searching a first table containing physical ID-to-logical ID mappings using a first search; (see Jaeger col. 4, lines 33-46; col. 4, lines 50-56: search a physical ID-logical ID table, first table)

b) if the first search is unsuccessful, searching a second table containing physical ID-to-logical ID mappings using a second search; if a logical ID is found that corresponds to the physical ID, searching a database that contains metadata associated with the specific media by using the logical ID as a basis for a search query. (see Jaeger col. 4, lines 33-46; col. 4, lines 50-56: search a physical ID-logical ID table, second table)

Wherein Jaeger's physical ID-logical ID table is a table equivalent to Applicant's physical ID to logical ID mapping table. (see Jaeger col. 4, lines 33-46; col. 4, lines 50-56) Jaeger's description of lists and data records is equivalent to applicant's description of the information contained in the physical ID to logical ID mapping table (reference's list) and the indicated information media content metadata (reference's data record) retrieved from the database.) Jaeger does disclose that the lists are tables that map a logical ID to a physical ID and data records stored in a storage means (i.e. database). Jaeger does disclose describing

a physical ID and logical ID table, which is created by the usage of standard database table creation statements with table column/row names.

And, Suganuma discloses the capability to utilize multiple search tables in the manipulation of data within a database management system. (see Suganuma col. 3, lines 1-6: identifier ; col. 1, line 66 - col. 2, line 7 ; col. 5, lines 10-13; col. 6, lines 41-44; col. 6, lines 45-48)

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to combine Jaeger's teachings of describing table name and its columns/rows as taught in Jaeger, and to enable the usage of search tables to search a database management system as taught by Suganuma. One would have been motivated because the teachings are devoted to relational database application and the combination would have enabled Jaeger's system to utilize Entity-Relation model for establishing business and industrial application database models, and to employ Suganuma in order to efficiently support search capabilities under a variety of search conditions.

Regarding Claim 30, Jaeger discloses the method of claim 29, wherein the first table is a trusted table. (see Jaeger col. 4, lines 33-46; col. 4, lines 50-56: search a physical ID-logical ID table, first table) Referring to claim 30, claim 30 encompasses the same scope of the invention as that of the claim 29. Therefore, claim 30 is rejected for the same reason and motivation as the claim 29.

Regarding Claim 31, Jaeger discloses the method of claim 29, wherein the first table is a trusted table and the second table is less trusted than the first table. (see Jaeger col. 4, lines 33-46; col. 4, lines 50-56: search physical ID-logical ID table, first and second table) Referring to claim 31, claim 31 encompasses the same scope of the invention as that of the claim 29. Therefore, claim 31 is rejected for the same reason and motivation as the claim 29.

Regarding Claim 32, Jaeger discloses the method of claim 29, wherein the second table contains user provided physical ID-to-logical ID mappings. (see Jaeger col. 4, lines 33-46; col. 4, lines 50-56: search a physical ID-logical ID table, second table) Referring to claim 32, claim 32 encompasses the same scope of the invention as that of the claim 29. Therefore, claim 32 is rejected for the same reason and motivation as the claim 29.

Regarding Claim 33, Jaeger discloses the method of claim 29, wherein the first search comprises a low cost search, and further comprising if no logical ID is found for the physical ID, searching the first table using a third search, the third search comprising a higher cost search than the first search. (see Jaeger col. 4, lines 33-46; col. 4, lines 50-56: search a physical ID-logical ID table, first table) Referring to claim 33, claim 33 encompasses the same scope of the invention as that of the claim 29. Therefore, claim 33 is rejected for the same reason and motivation as the claim 29.

Regarding Claim 34, Jaeger discloses one or more computer-readable media having computer-readable instructions thereon which, when executed by a computer, cause the computer to implement the method of claim 29. (see Jaeger col. 4, lines 33-46; col. 4, lines 50-56: search physical ID-logical ID tables) Referring to claim 34, claim 34 encompasses the same scope of the invention as that of the claim 29. Therefore, claim 34 is rejected for the same reason and motivation as the claim 29.

Regarding Claim 36, Jaeger discloses a method of processing media content comprising:

a) providing a canonical table containing physical ID to logical ID mappings, the physical IDs being associated with specific media containing content that can be experienced by a user, the logical IDs being configured for use in database queries to locate metadata associated with specific media; providing a table containing user-provided physical ID to logical ID mappings; receiving a physical ID associated with a specific media; (see Jaeger col. 4, lines 33-46; col. 4, lines 50-56: physical ID mapped to logical ID table)

b) conducing a first low cost search of the canonical table to determine whether there is a matching physical ID with a corresponding logical ID; (see Jaeger col. 4, lines 33-46; col. 4, lines 50-56: search a physical ID-logical ID table, first table)

c) if the first low cost search is unsuccessful, conducting a second low cost search of the table containing the user-provided physical ID to logical ID mappings to determine whether there is a matching physical ID with a corresponding logical

ID; (see Jaeger col. 4, lines 33-46; col. 4, lines 50-56: search a physical ID-logical ID table, first table)

d) if the second low cost search is unsuccessful, conducting a third higher cost search of the canonical table to determine whether there is a matching physical ID with a corresponding logical ID; and if any of the searches are successful, using the corresponding logical ID to search a database containing metadata associated with the specific media, wherein different instances of a specific media with the same content therein are associated with different physical IDs that are mappable to the same logical ID. (see Jaeger col. 4, lines 33-46; col. 4, lines 50-56: search a physical ID-logical ID table, first table) Referring to claim 36, claim 36 encompasses the same scope of the invention as that of the claim 29. Therefore, claim 36 is rejected for the same reason and motivation as the claim 29.

Regarding Claim 37, Meyer discloses the method of claim 36, wherein the specific media comprises CDs. (see Meyer paragraph 013, lines 8-12)

Regarding Claim 38, Meyer discloses the method of claim 36, wherein the specific media comprises DVDs. (see Meyer paragraph 013, lines 8-12)

3. Claims 35, 51, 55 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over **Jaeger** in view of **Suganuma** and further in view of **Srivastava**.

Regarding Claim 35, Jaeger discloses one or more computer-readable media having computer-readable instructions thereon which, when executed by a computer, cause the computer to:

a) receive a physical ID that corresponds to a specific media upon which content resides that can be experienced by a user; attempt to map the physical ID to a logical ID by searching a first table containing physical ID-to-logical ID mappings using a first search, the first search comprising a low cost search; (see Jaeger col. 4, lines 33-46; col. 4, lines 50-56: search a physical ID-logical ID table, first table)

b) if the first search is unsuccessful, search a second table containing physical ID-to-logical ID mappings using a second search; (see Jaeger col. 4, lines 33-46; col. 4, lines 50-56: search a physical ID-logical ID table, second table) and

And, Suganuma discloses the capability to utilize multiple search tables in the manipulation of data within a database management system. (see Suganuma col. 3, lines 1-6: identifier ; col. 1, line 66 - col. 2, line 7 ; col. 5, lines 10-13; col. 6, lines 41-44; col. 6, lines 45-48)

Jaeger, Suganuma, and Srivastava disclose:

c) if the second search is unsuccessful, search the first table using a third search, the third search comprising a higher cost search than the first search; and if a

logical ID is found that corresponds to the physical ID, search a database that contains metadata associated with the specific media by using the logical ID as a basis for a search query, wherein different instances of a specific media with the same content therein are associated with different physical IDs that are mappable to the same logical ID. (see Jaeger col. 4, lines 33-46; col. 4, lines 50-56: search a physical ID-logical ID table, first table) and (see Suganuma col. 3, lines 1-6: identifier ; col. 1, line 66 - col. 2, line 7 ; col. 5, lines 10-13; col. 6, lines 41-44; col. 6, lines 45-48) and (see Srivastava col. 8, lines 37-41; col. 8, lines 49-52: database mapping)

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to combine Jaeger's teachings of describing table name and its columns/rows as taught in Jaeger, and to enable the usage of search tables to search a database management system as taught by Suganuma, and to enable the capability to perform database mapping of identifier (i.e. identification information) as taught by Srivastava. One would have been motivated because the teachings are devoted to relational database application and the combination would have enabled Jaeger's system to utilize Entity-Relation model for establishing business and industrial application database models, and to employ Suganuma in order to efficiently support search capabilities under a variety of search conditions, and to employ Srivastava in order to efficiently capture and transform media metadata in multiple and diverse proprietary formats.

Regarding Claim 51, Jaeger discloses a system for providing metadata to clients comprising:

a) a trusted canonical table comprising multiple physical IDs associated with specific media containing content that can be experienced by a user; (see Jaeger col. 4, lines 33-46; col. 4, lines 50-56: search a physical ID-logical ID table)

b) multiple logical IDs associated with the multiple physical IDs; (see Jaeger col. 4, lines 33-46; col. 4, lines 50-56: physical IDs mapped to multiple logical IDs table)

c) at least one other less trusted table containing multiple physical IDs and multiple logical IDs, individual physical IDs being mapped to individual logical IDs; (see Jaeger col. 4, lines 33-46; col. 4, lines 50-56: physical IDs mapped to multiple logical IDs table)

And, Suganuma discloses the capability to utilize multiple search tables in the manipulation of data within a database management system. (see Suganuma col. 3, lines 1-6: identifier ; col. 1, line 66 - col. 2, line 7 ; col. 5, lines 10-13; col. 6, lines 41-44; col. 6, lines 45-48)

Jaeger, Suganuma, and Srivastava disclose:

c) individual physical IDs being mapped to individual logical IDs; (see Jaeger col. 4, lines 33-46; col. 4, lines 50-56: physical ID mapped to logical ID table) and the logical IDs being configured for use in database queries to locate metadata associated with specific media, wherein different instances of a specific media

with the same content therein are associated with different physical IDs that are mappable to the same logical ID. (see Jaeger col. 4, lines 33-46; col. 4, lines 50-56: physical ID mapped to logical ID table) and (see Suganuma col. 3, lines 1-6: identifier ; col. 1, line 66 - col. 2, line 7 ; col. 5, lines 10-13; col. 6, lines 41-44; col. 6, lines 45-48) and (see Srivastava col. 8, lines 37-41; col. 8, lines 49-52: database mapping)

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to combine Jaeger's teachings of describing table name and its columns/rows as taught in Jaeger, and to enable the usage of search tables to search a database management system as taught by Suganuma, and to enable the capability to perform database mapping of identifier (i.e. identification information) as taught by Srivastava. One would have been motivated because the teachings are devoted to relational database application and the combination would have enabled Jaeger's system to utilize Entity-Relation model for establishing business and industrial application database models, and to employ Suganuma in order to efficiently support search capabilities under a variety of search conditions, and to employ Srivastava in order to efficiently capture and transform media metadata in multiple and diverse proprietary formats.

Regarding Claim 55, Jaeger discloses the system of claim 51, wherein the at least one other less trusted table comprises user-provided mappings. (see Jaeger col. 4, lines 33-46; col. 4, lines 50-56: physical ID-logical ID table, second (user-provided) table)

Referring to claim 55, claim 55 encompasses the same scope of the invention as that of the claim 51. Therefore, claim 55 is rejected for the same reason and motivation as the claim 51.

4. **Claims 72 - 76** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over **Milsted et al.** (US Patent No. **6,345,256**).

Regarding Claim 72, Milsted discloses a method of providing metadata to a client comprising:

a) establishing a table that contains user-provided entries that map physical IDs to logical IDs, the physical IDs corresponding to specific media upon which content resides that can be experienced by various users, the logical IDs being configured for use in querying one or more databases that contain metadata associated with the specific media, the metadata being returnable to a client; statistically evaluating the entries to determine, for each physical ID, a most likely logical ID match; (see Milsted col. 6, lines 34-38 col. 6, lines 42-47; col. 47, lines 47-53: data mining techniques to statistically evaluate most likely physical ID to logical ID match) and

b) making the most likely logical ID match available so that it can be used to query the one or more databases. (see Milsted col. 6, lines 34-38 col. 6, lines 42-47; col. 47, lines 47-53: data mining techniques to determine most likely logical ID match)

Wherein Milsted's statistical collection and processing media content and metadata usage is equivalent to Applicant's generation of statistics based on media content and metadata usage. (see Milsted col. 6, lines 34-38 col. 6, lines 42-47; col. 47, lines 47-53) Milsted's description of data collection parameters (content usage, calculated percentages, data mining techniques) is equivalent to applicant's description of the information collected and processed based on content and metadata usage retrieved from the database. Milsted does disclose data collection and statistics generation, which are created by the usage of standard data mining techniques.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to combine Milsted's teachings describing data collection and processing. One would have been motivated because the teachings are devoted to the generation of statistical parameters, and the combination would have enabled Milsted's system to utilize data mining techniques for establishing business and industrial database applications.

Regarding Claim 73, Milsted discloses the method of claim 72, wherein said making comprises providing the logical ID into a trusted table of physical ID-to-logical ID mappings. (see Milsted col. 6, lines 34-38 col. 6, lines 42-47; col. 47, lines 47-53: data mining techniques to calculate number of times physical ID mapped to logical ID) Referring to claim 73, claim 73 encompasses the same scope of the invention as that of

the claim 72. Therefore, claim 73 is rejected for the same reason and motivation as the claim 72.

Regarding Claim 74, Milsted discloses a method of providing metadata to a client comprising:

a) providing a table containing user-provided entries that map physical IDs to logical IDs, the physical IDs corresponding to specific media upon which content resides that can be experienced by various users, the logical IDs being configured for use in querying one or more databases that contain metadata associated with the specific media, the metadata being returnable to a client; computing, from the table, a list of physical IDs that are to be statistically evaluated; (see Milsted col. 6, lines 34-38 col. 6, lines 42-47; col. 47, lines 47-53: data mining techniques to calculate list of physical IDs statistically evaluated)

b) for each listed physical ID, ascertaining the logical IDs that have been associated with it by users; computing a distribution of logical IDs for a given physical ID, the distribution describing, for each logical ID, the number of times the physical ID has been mapped thereto; (see Milsted col. 6, lines 34-38 col. 6, lines 42-47; col. 47, lines 47-53: data mining techniques to calculate number of times physical ID mapped to logical ID)

c) adding to the distribution, an entry that corresponds to a current trusted logical ID mapping; weighting the added entry; and computing, from the distribution, a most likely physical ID to logical ID match. (see Milsted col. 6, lines 34-38 col. 6, lines

42-47; col. 47, lines 47-53: data mining techniques to calculate most likely physical ID to logical ID match)

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to employ Milsted's teachings describing data collection and processing. One would have been motivated because the teachings are devoted to the generation of statistical parameters and such a combination would have enabled Milsted's system to utilize data mining techniques for establishing business and industrial database applications.

Regarding Claim 75, Milsted discloses the method of claim 74 further comprising updating a canonical table of trusted mappings with the most likely physical ID to logical ID match. (see Milsted col. 6, lines 34-38 col. 6, lines 42-47; col. 47, lines 47-53: data mining techniques to calculate most likely physical ID to logical ID match) Referring to claim 75, claim 75 encompasses the same scope of the invention as that of the claim 74. Therefore, claim 75 is rejected for the same reason and motivation as the claim 74.

Regarding Claim 76, Milsted discloses the method of claim 74, wherein said computing a most likely physical ID to logical ID match comprises:

a) computing a distribution count that sums the total number of times a physical ID has been mapped to a logical ID; (see Milsted col. 6, lines 34-38 col. 6, lines 42-47; col. 47, lines 47-53: data mining techniques to calculate number of times physical ID mapped to logical ID)

b) calculating, for each logical ID, a percentage as a function of the summed distribution count; (see Milsted col. 6, lines 34-38 col. 6, lines 42-47; col. 47, lines 47-53: data mining techniques to calculate percentage for each logical ID) and

c) selecting a logical ID that has a percentage that meets predefined criteria. (see Milsted col. 6, lines 34-38 col. 6, lines 42-47; data mining techniques to calculate percentage for each logical ID) Referring to claim 76, claim 76 encompasses the same scope of the invention as that of the claim 74. Therefore, claim 76 is rejected for the same reason and motivation as the claim 74.

(10) Response to Argument

Group A: Claims 1-19, 21-27, 39-47, 56-62 and 69-71 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being obvious over U.S. Patent Application No. 2001/0031066 to Meyer et al. ("**Meyer**") in view of U.S. Patent No. 6,549,922 to Srivastava et al. ("Srivastava").

Group B: Claims 29-34 and 36-38 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being obvious over U.S. Patent No. 6,553,379 to Jaeger et al. ("**Jaeger**") in view of U.S. Patent No. 6,704,748 to Suganuma ("Suganuma").

Group C: Claims 35, 51, and 55 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being obvious over **Jaeger** in view of Suganuma, and further in view of Srivastava.

Group D: Claims 72-76 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being obvious over U.S. Patent No. 6,345,256 to Milsted et al. ("Milsted").

< 2 Arguments in Reply Brief filed on 8-25-08 >

Reply Brief argument 1. The Applicant is arguing the Office has introduced new arguments with respect to claims 29-34 and 36-38 (Group B). Accordingly, Appellant

respectfully requests that the application is returned to prosecution so that these new issues may be addressed by the Appellant.

Reply Brief argument 2. The Applicant is arguing the Office has introduced new arguments with respect to claims 35, 51, and 55 (Group C). Accordingly, Appellant respectfully requests that the application is returned to prosecution so that these new issues may be addressed by the Appellant.

Answer: **Meyer** was inadvertently used to respond to the arguments for claim Groups **B** and **C,** when **Jaeger** should have been used solely. **Meyer** is not necessary to respond to the argument for this particular claim limitation [*"wherein different instances of a specific media with the same content thereon are associated with different physical IDs that are mappable to the same logical ID."*].

Jaeger and Suganuma disclose multiple tables with multiple searching, as database procedure for searching expanded from a single database table by Meyer, which was mentioned in Examiners Answer dated 6/23/2008 to make explanation clear. Only to minimize number of references **Jaeger** was used rejecting this particular claim limitation. So, Applicant has previously seen this limitation rejection with **Meyer** as a principal reference in Group **A** (for claims 1, 8, 9, 10, 19, 27, 39, 47, 56, and 61) and **Jaeger** in Group **B** (for claims 29, 36) and Group **C** (for claims 35, 51).

However, in order to satisfy Applicant's argument in Reply Brief, examiner removed additional explanation from previous Examiner's Answer (**Response to B.1 and C.1)** dated 6-23-2008 for this Supplemental Examiner's Answer.

Group A: Claims 1-19, 21-27, 39-47, 56-62 and 69-71 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being obvious over U.S. Patent Application No. 2001/0031066 to Meyer et al. ("Meyer") in view of U.S. Patent No. 6,549,922 to Srivastava et al. ("Srivastava").

A.1: Applicant argues "if no logical ID is found that corresponds to the physical ID, attempting to establish a logical ID for the physical ID by causing a Wizard user interface (UI) to be presented to a user via a client computer so that information pertaining to the user's specific media can be collected from the user". (Appeal Pages 22-27: Claims 1, 8, 9, 10, 19, 27, 39, 47, 56, 61, 69)

Response to A.1:

Meyer discloses that if no match is found for an identifier or an identifier is not currently linked to a media content object then a registration process is initiated that uses a user interface such as a connection wizard to request information in order to generate an association (a mapping) between an identifier and a media content object. (Meyer para 007, ll 12-15; para 031, ll 12-16; para 031, ll 1-20: user interface for input of media information based on request/response procedure with server; registration of an ID and association of metadata with ID)

Meyer discloses a mapping between physical IDs and logical IDs. (Meyer para 018, ll 5-11; para 019, ll 1-5) Meyer discloses an association (i.e. a mapping) between an identifier and media content object (i.e. database record designating media such as a CD). This association is represented as a logical index (i.e. a logical ID) utilized to

search a database and return a set of one or more database records. In addition, Meyer discloses that the database object contains other information used in decoding and identifying the object, such as its distributor or broadcaster. This other information also contains additional identification information such as a physical ID (i.e. other identification information) for the media content object.

Meyer discloses a mapping between physical IDs and logical IDs. (Meyer para 018, ll 5-11; para 019, ll 1-5) Meyer discloses an association (i.e. mapping) between an identifier and an object such as a database record designating media on a CD. This association is a logical index (i.e. logical ID) utilized to search a database and return a set of one or more database records. In addition, Meyer discloses that the database object contains other information used in decoding to identify the object, such as its distributor or broadcaster. This other information contains additional identification information such as [he physical ID (i.e. other identification information). Multiple physical IDs (i.e. information for multiple database records) can be associated (i.e. mapped) to a single logical ID. (Meyer para 018, ll 5-9: mapping between physical ID and logical ID) Therefore, Meyer discloses the capability for one logical ID to be mapped to multiple physical IDs. (i.e. multiple BackStreet Boys CDs (i.e. physical IDs) returned in response to one logical ID)

The retrieval of multiple database records in response to a query is a standard and not novel occurrence. If the database contains multiple records, which satisfy or match the set of terms utilized for the search query, multiple database records will be returned.

There is nothing novel about this occurrence. (Meyer para 007, ll 12-15; para 078, ll 1-6; para 018, ll 5-11; para 019, ll 1-5) and (Srivastava col 8, ll 37-41; col 8, ll 49-52: database mapping)

The referenced prior art discloses the capability for a physical ID that corresponds to a specific media or specific CD or specific DVD associated with content. Meyer discloses identifiers (i.e. physical identifier) utilized to link media and metadata (i.e. contextual information about media content). (Meyer para 012, ll 1-5: link media with metadata via an identifier) It is not required that the identifier (i.e. physical identifier) be unique for each identified object. (Meyer para 016, ll 22-25: not a requirement for a unique identifier, identifier can be a group type identifier (i.e. specific media type)) Media content can be any multimedia content (i.e. audio, video)), such as a CD or DVD type media. (Meyer para 013, ll 8-12: CD and DVD media types)

A.2: Applicant argues "attempt[ing] to establish a logical ID for the physical ID by causing a Wizard user interface (UI) to be presented to a user via a client computer so that information pertaining to the user's specific media can be collected from the user." (Appeal Page 29)

Response to A.2:

Meyer discloses that if no match is found for an identifier or an identifier is not linked to a media content object then registration process using a user interface such as a connection wizard is initiated to request information in order to generate an

association (an action) between an identifier and a media object. (Meyer para 007, ll 12-15; para 031, ll 12-16; para 031, ll 1-20: user interface for input of media information based on request/response procedure with server; registration of an ID and association of metadata with ID)

The limitation of a Wizard is met by the Meyer disclosure of an interactive user interface utilized for the input of information, which is forwarded to a program for processing. A wizard is utilized to guide a user through a series of steps to achieve a result. (Meyer para 029, ll 9-14; para 058, ll 14-19: interactive user interface)

A.3: Applicant argues the "dependent Claims **2-4, 11-18, 21-26, 40-46, 57-60, 62, 70, 71**". (Appeal Page 30)

Response to A.3:

Arguments for dependent claims are based upon above arguments for independent claims 1, 10, 19, 39, 56, 61, 69. The successful responses to arguments for independent claims 1, 10, 19, 39, 56, 61, 69, also successfully respond to the current arguments against the dependent claims 2-4, 11-18, 21-26, 40-46, 57-60, 62, 70, 71.

Group B: Claims 29-34 and 36-38 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being obvious over U.S. Patent No. 6,553,379 to Jaeger et al. ("Jaeger") in view of U.S. Patent No. 6,704,748 to Suganuma ("Suganuma").

B.1: "wherein different instances of a specific media with the same content thereon are associated with different physical IDs that are mappable to the same logical ID" (Appeal Pages 31, 32)

Response to B.1:

Jaeger discloses a mapping between physical IDs and logical IDs. (see Jaeger col 4, ll 33-46; col 4, ll 50-56: search a physical ID-logical ID table, first table)

Jaeger's physical ID-logical ID table is a table equivalent to Applicant's physical ID to logical ID mapping table. (Jaeger col 4, ll 33-46; col 4, ll 50-56) Jaeger's description of lists and data records is equivalent to applicant's description of the information contained in the physical ID to logical ID mapping table (reference's list) and the indicated information media content metadata (reference's data record) retrieved from the database.) Jaeger discloses that the lists are tables that map a logical ID to a physical ID and data records stored in a storage means (i.e. database). Jaeger discloses describing a physical ID and logical ID table, which is created by the usage of standard database table creation statements with table column/row names.

Jaeger disclosure is equivalent to Meyer disclosure for an association (i.e. mapping) between an identifier and an object such as a database record which can be used to designate media on a CD. This association is a logical ID used to search a database and return a set of one or more database records.

Jaeger discloses the capability to search a database by using a physical identifier linked to a logical ID. The retrieval of multiple database records in response to a query

is a standard and not novel occurrence. If the database contains multiple records, which satisfy or match the set of terms utilized for the search query, multiple database records will be returned. There is nothing novel about this occurrence. Multiple physical IDs (i.e. information for multiple database records) can be associated (i.e. mapped) to a single logical ID.

The referenced prior art discloses the capability for a physical ID to link to a logical identifier. That logical identifier can correspond to a specific media or specific CD or specific DVD associated with content. Jaeger's identifiers (i.e. physical identifier) can be utilized to link media and metadata (i.e. contextual information about media content). It is not required that the identifier (i.e. physical identifier) be unique for each identified object. Media content can be any multimedia content (i.e. audio, video)), such as a CD or DVD type media.

B.2: "if the second low cost search is unsuccessful, conducing a third higher cost search of the canonical table to determine whether there is a matching physical ID with a corresponding logical ID" (Appeal Pages 31-34)

Response to B.2:

By definition, a database is, *"A relational database is a set of tables containing data fitted into predefined categories. Each table (which is sometimes called a relation) contains one or more data categories in columns."*.

(http://searchsqlserver.techtarget.com/sDefinition/0,,sid87_gci212885,00.html)

A collection of databases can be a collection or sets of tables (the designated low cost and high cost tables). A search of a collection of databases (tables: 1st search, 2nd search, 3rd search) is disclosed by Jaeger.

A trusted table (canonical table: Specification page 15, ll 21-22) is a table generated by the server (a somewhat "trusted" source). The less trusted table is a table generated by the user (a somewhat "less trusted" source. (Specification page 15, ll 20-23; page 16, ll 2-3: trusted and less trusted tables) Jaeger and Suganuma disclose the generation of a database table.

Group C: Claims 35, 51, and 55 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being obvious over Jaeger in view of Suganuma, and further in view of Srivastava.

C.1: "if the second search is unsuccessful, search the first table using a third search, the third search comprising a higher cost search than the first search". (Appeal Page 35)

Response to C.1:

Applicant's invention discloses the usage of standard relational database functions such as searching utilizing a identifier (i.e. physical ID, logical ID), the retrieval of data record(s) based on a query (i.e. multiple physical IDs attached to a logical IDs, searching utilizing a small number or larger number of terms (i.e. low cost, high cost searches), and trusted and untrusted database tables (i.e. capability to input user data

into a database table (i.e. untrusted, less trusted table). These are functions in the field of manipulation of a relational or even objected-oriented database are well known in the art. These are not novel ideas.

Each type of search low cost, high cost, search with untrusted and trusted tables are still relational database searches. The low cost search is defined as a search with a small number of terms and the high cost search is defined as a search with a larger number of search parameters. —

The referenced prior art discloses the capability to utilize search tables. Jaeger and Suganuma disclose the usage of multiple search tables to access the data within a database management system. (Suganuma col 3, ll 1-6: identifier; col 1, l 66 - col 2, l 7; col 5, ll 10-13; col 6, ll 41-44; col 6, ll 45-48)

The referenced prior art discloses search capability utilizing different search criteria (i.e. low cost, high cost). Jaeger discloses search capabilities. (Jaeger col 4, ll 33-46; col 4, ll 50-56) Jaeger discloses a table data structure utilizing physical ID, logical ID mapping information. Jaeger and Suganuma disclose a physical ID - logical ID table data structure (Jaeger col 4, ll 50-56: physical ID, logical ID table), utilizing different search techniques to obtain metadata information via an identifier.

C.2: "at least one other less trusted table containing multiple physical IDs and multiple logical IDs, individual physical IDs being mapped to individual logical IDs". (Appeal Pages 36, 37)

Response to C.2:

User generated table

Referenced prior art discloses the capability to utilize search tables. The Jaeger and Suganuma discloses the usage of multiple search tables to access the data within a database management system. (Suganuma col 3, ll 1-6: identifier; col 1, l 66 - col 2, l 7; col 5, ll 10-13; col 6, ll 41-44; col 6, ll 45-48)

A trusted table is a table generated by the server (a somewhat "trusted" source). The less trusted table is a table generated by the user (a somewhat "less trusted" source. (Specification page 15, ll 20-23; page 16, ll 2-3: trusted and less trusted tables) Jaeger and Suganuma disclose the generation of a database table. (Jaeger col 4, ll 50-56: physical ID, logical ID table); see Suganuma col 2, ll 54-59: generation of tables: trusted and less trusted table))

Specification:

Page 16, ll 7- Page 17, l 4: When a media's physical ID is received by the server system, a first search is conducted on the trusted table 500. This search looks for a corresponding physical ID that has been mapped to a logical ID. The first search is a low cost search that is configured to search the database quickly. **A low cost search can include searches that use a few elements to determine a match.** If a matching physical ID to logical ID mapping is found, then the logical ID is used as the basis for a database search to retrieve any relevant metadata. If, on the other hand, a matching physical ID is not found, then a second search is conducted. This second search is conducted on the less trusted table 502--the user-provided mappings. If a matching physical ID to logical ID mapping is found, then the logical ID is used as the basis for a database search to retrieve any relevant metadata. The search is desirably another low cost search. If no match is found on this second search, then a third search is conducted back on trusted table 500. This search is a higher cost search that more extensively searches the table. **A higher cost search is a search that can use more elements than the low cost search to determine a match.** If a match is found, then the corresponding logical ID is used as the basis for a database query. If no match is found, then in one embodiment, the process fails and returns no metadata. The process can also launch into a mode in which the

user is prompted to enter information associated with their specific media so that a logical ID can be established for that particular piece of media, and a physical ID to logical ID mapping can be formed. This is part of the processing that takes place using the Wizard, which is discussed in more detail below in the section entitled "Wizard".

Page 15, ll 21-22: "Table 500 is a **canonical table** that **holds trusted physical ID to logical ID mappings**."

Applicant has disclosed search capability for a search table. A search table is equivalent to a relational database search table. A relational database is a set of generated table containing information (equivalent to metadata). A set of tools exist for the relational database in order to search the set of relational database table using a logical index and retrieve a set of database records containing information such as a physical ID. A low cost search is a search with a "small" number of search parameters and a high search is a search with a large number of search parameters. Both of these searches are standard relational database searches with differing numbers of search parameters.

A trusted table is a database search table generated by a server. An untrusted table is database search table generated with user entries (via a user interface wizard). Both of these searches are standard relational database searches with a set of search parameters. A canonical search table is a trusted search table. (Specification page 15, ll 21-22)

All of these searches are standard relational database searches with different sets of search parameters. In addition, the tools used to generate the information within the relational database differ. One set of relational database tables are generated by a

server system and one set of relational database tables are generated by user supplied information. These are not new and novel concepts. These are concepts well known in the art.

Group D: Claims 72-76 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being obvious over U.S. Patent No. 6,345,257 to Milsted et al. ("Milsted").

D.1: "statistically evaluating the entries to determine, for each physical ID, a most likely logical ID match". (Appeal Page 39)

Response to D.1:

Milsted discloses the capability for statistical metadata associated to physical Ids. Meyer in view of Milsted discloses collection and analysis of data concerning the media content and identifiers to generate statistical information. (Milsted col 6, ll 34-38; col 6, ll 42-47: *track and log usage of media content by client systems*; col 20, ll 21-25: *identifier linked to media content and metadata*)

Tracking and logging usage of media content discloses the number of times the physical ID has been mapped. In addition, the tracking and logging of content usage discloses which logical IDs exists for a given physical ID. Tracking and logging of content usage discloses a distribution of logical IDs since the information collected would indicate which are the most used logical IDs and which are the least used logical IDs (a distribution of logical ID usage).

In addition, the collection of statistical data to determine probabilities (i.e. or the

most likely occurrence of an event such as the selection of a logical ID from a physical ID) is not a novel idea. These database and statistical functions are well known and have been available.

D. 2: "providing a table containing user-provided entries that map physical IDs to logical IDs". (Appeal Page 39)

Response to D.2:

Meyer discloses a database (search table). Meyer discloses a mapping between physical IDs and logical IDs. (Meyer para 018, ll 5-11; para 019, ll 1-5) Meyer discloses an association (i.e. mapping) between an identifier and an object (i.e. database record designating media such as a CD). This association is a logical index (i.e. logical ID) utilized to search a database and return a set of one or more database records. In addition, Meyer discloses that the database object contains other information used in decoding to identify the object, such as its distributor or broadcaster. This other information contains additional identification information such as the physical ID (i.e. other identification information). Multiple physical IDs (i.e. information for multiple database records) can be associated (i.e. mapped) to a single logical ID. (Meyer para 018, ll 5-9: mapping between physical ID and logical ID) Therefore, Meyer discloses the capability for one logical ID to be mapped to multiple physical IDs. (i.e. multiple BackStreet Boys CDs (i.e. physical IDs) returned in response to one logical ID)

D.3: "computing a distribution of logical IDs for a given physical ID, the distribution

describing, for each logical ID, the number of times the physical ID has been mapped thereto; adding to the distribution, an entry that corresponds to a current trusted logical ID mapping; weighting the added entry; and computing, from the distribution, a most likely physical ID to logical ID match. "

Response to D.3:

Milsted discloses the capability for statistical metadata associated to physical Ids. Meyer in view of Milsted discloses collection and analysis of data concerning the media content and identifiers to generate statistical information. (Milsted col 6, ll 34-38; col 6, ll 42-47: *track and log usage of media content by client systems*; col 20, ll 21-25: *identifier linked to media content and metadata*)

Tracking and logging usage of media content discloses the number of times the physical ID has been mapped. In addition, the tracking and logging of content usage discloses which logical IDs exists for a given physical ID. Tracking and logging of content usage discloses a distribution of logical IDs since the information collected would indicate which are the most used logical IDs and which are the least used logical IDs (a distribution of logical ID usage).

In addition, the collection of statistical data to determine probabilities (i.e. or the most likely occurrence of an event such as the selection of a logical ID from a physical ID) is not a novel idea. These database and statistical functions are well known and have been available.

Conclusion

Meyer discloses an association or mapping between an identifier and an object (i.e. database record designating media such as a CD). This association is a logical index (i.e. logical ID) utilized to search a database and return a set of one or more database records.

In addition, Meyer discloses that the database object contains other information used in decoding to identify the object, such as its distributor or broadcaster. This other information contains additional identification information such as the physical ID (i.e. other identification information). Multiple physical IDs (i.e. information for multiple database records) can be associated or mapped to a single logical ID. Therefore, Meyer discloses the capability for one logical ID to be mapped to multiple physical IDs. (i.e. multiple BackStreet Boys CDs (i.e. physical IDs) returned in response to one logical ID) Meyer discloses a mapping between physical IDs and logical IDs.

The referenced prior art discloses the capability for a physical ID that corresponds to a specific media or specific CD or specific DVD associated with content. Meyer discloses identifiers (i.e. logical, physical identifier) utilized to link media and metadata (i.e. contextual information about media content). Meyer discloses a physical identifier for a media entity. In addition, Meyer discloses a registration process wherein an identifier (i.e. a logical identifier) is linked with a database record, which associates that identifier with data (i.e. a physical identifier) within the database record. And, Srivastava discloses the capability to map identification information within a database management structure.

Meyer discloses a registration process wherein an identifier (i.e. a logical identifier) is linked with a database record, which associates that identifier with data (i.e. a physical identifier) within the database record. And, Srivastava discloses the capability to map identification information within a database management structure.

Meyer discloses the capability for sending physical ID to a server configured to return metadata associated with the specific media. Meyer discloses the capability to obtain an identifier, which is sent to one or more server systems (i.e. databases) and used to search a database to obtain associated metadata (i.e. contextual information concerning media content).

The referenced prior art discloses the capability to utilize search tables. The Jaeger and Suganuma disclose the usage of multiple search tables to access the data within a database management system.

The referenced prior art discloses search capability utilizing different search criteria (i.e. low cost (small number of search terms), high cost (larger number of search terms)). Meyer discloses search capabilities. Meyer in view of Jaeger discloses a table data structure utilizing physical ID, logical ID mapping information. Meyer in view of Jaeger discloses a physical ID - logical ID table data structure, utilizing different search techniques to obtain metadata information via an identifier.

The reference prior art discloses the capability for the collection and generation of statistical metadata associated with physical IDs. Meyer and Milsted

disclose the collection and analysis of usage data concerning media content and associated identifiers to generate statistical information.

(11) Related Proceeding(s) Appendix

No decision rendered by a court or the Board is identified by the examiner in the Related Appeals and Interferences section of this examiner's answer.

For the above reasons, it is believed that the rejections should be sustained.

Respectfully submitted,

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KHS
November 19, 2008

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